

ERIOCAULACEAE

1. *Eriocaulon Parkeri* Robinson. In the appendix to the second edition of Britton's Manual, page 1067, this plant is reported as growing in tidal mud at Camden, N. J. Has any other station been discovered or is the plant a localized affair?

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REVIEWS

Ramaley's Wild Flowers and Trees of Colorado*

Wild Flowers and Trees of Colorado recently issued by Professor Ramaley, of the University of Colorado, is most attractively illustrated with line drawings, and a varied and large number of half tones of plants and of plant habitats. The book, issued as the "only popular work of any kind dealing with Colorado plants", must surely serve the author's purpose: to interest the people of Colorado in its plants.

Believing that the trees are "the best plants to begin with in a study of vegetation", half of the book is devoted to forest formations and forest trees; a very simple key based upon leaf characters is included. The flowers cannot, of course, be exhaustively dealt with in the space allowed; but both text and illustrations are interesting, and some knowledge of plant names, and of plant ecology may be acquired in a very pleasant way.

JEAN BROADHURST

Jennings's Botanical Survey of Presque Isle †

This important contribution to phytogeography deserves more than a passing notice, because it is a sample of a carefully prepared and a thoroughly digested piece of field exploration. The numerous full-page illustrations and charts which are reproduced in this bulky publication add very much to its value to the

* Ramaley, Francis. Wild Flowers and Trees of Colorado. A. A. Greenman, Boulder, Colo. Pp. 78. Illustrated. (For sale by G. E. Stechert & Co., New York.) \$1.25.

† Jennings, Otto E. A Botanical Survey of Presque Isle, Erie County, Pennsylvania. Annals of the Carnegie Museum, Vol. V, Nos. 2 and 3, 1909. Pp. 289-421, pl. XXI-LI with 4 text figures.

student of botany and physiography. Under the caption "the physiographic origin of Presque Isle" Jennings describes the changes which have been produced in the conformation of the shore and hills by the slow action of the currents and waves of Lake Erie. He shows by a series of figures and in his description how the evolution of the island has taken place, the United States hydrographic charts made at various intervals in the past affording important data upon which to base a survey. The author shows how the development of the climax vegetation has been influenced by the physiographic changes that have taken place in the island. Under the heading "ecological structure and development of the vegetation" is presented a detailed account of the plant formations, and finally, a list of the 420 species, 18 varieties, and 1 hybrid collected at various times on Presque Isle. The reviewer believes that Jennings has subdivided the natural vegetation into too many formations. For example, the Lagoon-Marsh-Thicket-Forest Succession has been subdivided into the Populus-Salix Formation, the Potamogeton Formation, the Typha-Scirpus Formation, the Sabbatia-Linum Formation, etc. The treatment would have been much simplified if all of these formations (which are not formations as the reviewer understands them) had been grouped under one, viz., "the lake formation", and if the smaller areas of vegetation had been termed associations, or circumareas. Then, instead of describing the vegetation of each lagoon, separately and categorically, much space might have been saved and condensation made possible by referring to the lagoon where such and such a type of vegetation occurred naturally. These remarks are not made in a fault-finding spirit, but merely to suggest points where forthcoming papers of a similar character might be improved without impairing the scientific value of the work.

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